

the river cut through west of Fountain Bluff, thus moving about five miles away, the Pine Hills became drier and the snails moved back into the ravines where there was still sufficient moisture.

Because the species was described from fossil material the character of the epidermis could not be given. In life the shell is reddish brown and is densely covered with minute short hairs on both surfaces.

NEW MARINE SHELLS FROM FLORIDA

By JEANNE S. SCHWENGEL

MARGINELLA DENTICULATA DESTINA, n. subsp. Pl. 7, fig. 1.

Shell smooth, polished, amber brown or argus brown color, opaque; fusiform, five rounded whorls, distinct sutures; spire elevated; lateral outlines of body-whorl rounded, becoming straight near the base. Aperture elliptical, more than half the length of shell; columella slightly concave, with four very strong plications, the first horizontal and the following three increasingly oblique. There is a very shallow anal retraction; the outer lip is moderately thickened, and either smooth within with the weak trace of a tooth near the upper end, or having weak traces of three or four teeth near the middle of the lip. Length 7 mm., breadth 3.5 mm., length of aperture 4 mm., width of aperture 1 mm.

Dredged in 18 to 20 fathoms of water off Destin, N.W. Florida, by T. L. McGinty. Type No. 178838 A.N.S.P.

This shell is very similar to *M. denticulata opalina* Stearns, though not quite as long and slightly wider. The color is darker and opaque rather than translucent, with no suggestion of bands as in *M. d. opalina*. The aperture is wider and longer and the outer lip not quite so thickened. In *opalina* the outlines are concave toward the base, as noted by Stearns.

MARGINELLA IDIOCHILA, n. sp. Pl. 7, figs. 2, 3.

Shell small; smooth and glossy; biconic; light ochraceous buff with a narrow white band below the distinct suture, a wider white band below the periphery of the body-whorl and a narrow white band at the base. The apex, of about one whorl, is bluntly rounded, followed by four slightly rounded whorls. Aperture slightly less than half the length of the shell; outer

lip thick, weakly denticulate within, shortly ascending where it joins the body-whorl, and extended into a heavy, toothlike process projecting forward at about the lower third of the lip; thereafter dropping off into a thin edge to and around the well-defined anterior notch. Columella with four folds, the first horizontal and the others increasingly oblique. Height 4.5 mm., width 2.2 mm., length of aperture 2.75 mm.

Dredged by T. L. McGinty in ninety fathoms off Palm Beach, Florida. Type No. 178908 A.N.S.P.

This shell is somewhat similar to, and only slightly larger than, *M. denticulata* Conrad. The spire of *M. denticulata* is more produced and the outlines barely concave, while *M. idiochila* is slightly convex. *M. denticulata* is pure white, while our shell is buff with white bands, or in other words, white with two buff bands, and has the very distinctive knob or toothlike process on the outer lip, which makes it easy to recognize.

EUBELA MCGINTYI, n. sp. Pl. 7, figs. 4, 5.

Shell small, fragile, fusiform, dull buff faintly and indistinctly clouded with white, Sinusigera nucleus of about four whorls and light brown colored; followed by four adult whorls with the surface smooth and polished. The suture is appressed, and by transparence bordered with a flat band; anal fasciole faintly sculptured with growth lines, the notch rather deep, rounded and close to the suture. Axis is crossed at the base with four or five low, strongly oblique cords, beginning at upper part of pillar and ending at lower edge of lip. One specimen shows one or two very low spirals above the suture. Aperture elongated, with a rather long anterior canal, columella white, nearly straight, outer lip thin and arched forward. Height 5.4 mm., width 2.25 mm.

Dredged in 80 fathoms off Lake Worth, Florida, in the summer of 1940, by Thomas L. McGinty, for whom the shell is named. Type No. 178907 A.N.S.P.

This shell is very similar to the figure of *Daphnella sofia* Dall, but lacks the subsutural puckered band of that species, being in this respect more like the variety *hyperlissa* Dall. It is much smaller and more slender and the axis is not twisted and minutely pervious in basal view, as described by Dall.

DRUPA DIDYMA, n. sp. Pl. 7, fig. 7.

This small shell, of $8\frac{1}{2}$ rounded whorls, with well defined sutures, has a comparatively large nucleus of $3\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, the

earlier ones glossy with fine granules along the suture, the last one covered by fine rounded papillae and terminated by a narrow, elevated, curved varix, of a light brown color. The fourth whorl begins abruptly with two spiral cords, which form nodules where the axial ribs cross. The fifth, sixth and seventh whorls have three nodular spirals, and the body, or eighth whorl, has seven of these noduled spirals. Over the larger sculpture run evenly spaced spiral granular threads, two and sometimes three between each noduled spiral. The color varies from apricot-buff to cinnamon-rufous, with the nodules a carob-brown. Aperture bluish-white within, about $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the shell, raquet-shaped, slightly flaring outer lip with five or six lirae, the upper three or four heavy and the two lower much fainter. The shallow anal notch is accentuated by the first lira and a tubercle on the heavy callus at the upper end of the parietal wall. The sigmoid columella and parietal wall are covered by a heavy reflected callus, which becomes free and erect toward the base, leaving a shallow slit or crevice in the umbilical region, and forming the outer wall of the short, deep, recurved anterior canal. Length 10 mm., width 5 mm., length 11 mm., width 6 mm.

Dredged in 200 feet, off Palm Beach, Florida, by T. L. McGinty, June 20, 1940. Type No. 178763 A.N.S.P.

This shell is very similar to "*Ricinula*" *acuminata* Reeve, except that his illustration appears to have more lirae in the outer lip and the color in some instances is darker than the "uniform yellowish brown" of *R. acuminata*. Reeve gives no habitat for his shell, which is very sketchily described. *Drupa nodosa* C. B. Adams, from the Florida Keys and the West Indies, is similar in shape, though larger; is a greyish white with black nodules, which are larger and more pronounced, and the sutures are more appressed than in *Drupa didyma*.

The name, from the Greek, means a twin, in allusion to its resemblance to the West Coast *Drupa lugubris* (C. B. Adams), as figured by Tom Burch (NAUTILUS 54: 46, pl. 2, figs. 5, 6, 7.)

EPITONIUM (CIRSOTREMA) LINTEATUM, n. sp. Pl. 7, fig. 6.

Shell small, slender, elongated with 10 or 10½ well rounded whorls, well defined oblique sutures, with equally spaced hollows and nodules, giving a serrated appearance. Transparent, glossy white nucleus of the two remaining whorls, the first whorl or whorl and a half being lost. Each whorl is crossed by closely spaced, little-elevated axial ribs, which follow from the

nodule at the suture; the first four whorls each having one strong varix, the last three whorls without this varix, except on the body whorl, where it forms the heavy, well-rounded outer lip of the small, round-ovate aperture. The entire shell is crossed by fine punctate spirals, these punctations arranged evenly spirally and axially, so as to give the appearance of fine linen. The punctations are not so distinct over the low ribs but are quite strong over the varix which forms the outer lip. The aperture is surrounded by a thickened continuous rim close to the edge of the lip, within the varix. No umbilicus. Length of type 10.6 mm., width 2 mm., length of aperture 2.2 mm., length of aperture of broken specimen, 4.2 mm., approximate length of complete shell estimated at about 20 mm.

Dredged by T. L. McGinty in 75 fathoms off Palm Beach, Florida. Type No. 178787 A.N.S.P.

NEW MARINE MOLLUSKS FROM THE WEST COAST

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND AXEL OLSSON

ANOMALOCARDIA BROGGI, n. sp. Pl. 8, fig. 7.

Shell solid, oblong-subtrigonal, widest in the anterior portion or along a line extending from the beak to the anterior-ventral margin which is also the zone of greatest inflation. Anterior side is broadly rounded and bordered above by a nearly straight lunular margin. Posterior side is narrowly rounded and nearly twice the length of the anterior. The sculpture consists of concentric, rib-like folds present on the umbos and on the anterior submargins, generally obsolete or absent elsewhere and a series of fine, radial threads or striae, on some specimens nearly obsolete. The ground color is white or reddish brown with zigzag brown lines and generally 3, brown bands radiate from the beak. Lammle is narrowly cordate and flat. Escutcheon is narrow, excavated, its border strongly angulated in the left valve. Hinge normal, the central cardinal tooth large. Ventral margin minutely crenulated. Pallial sinus very small. Length 46 mm., height 37 mm., semidiameter 17 mm. (type).

This species has probably often been confused with *Anomalocardia subrugosa* Sby. which it may replace in the south. We have definite records of *subrugosa*, south as far as Boca Pan, near Zorritos in northern Peru. *Anomalocardia subrugosa* is a very variable species in color, size and strength of its sculpture.